





# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 10, 1848.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We have been requested by a number of Democrats to state that a meeting of the Democratic party of New-Hanover County, will be held at the Court-house in this town, on Tuesday Evening, the 24th instant, at 7 1/2 o'clock, when business of importance will be transacted. A full attendance of the party is respectfully requested.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer, of the "Ladies Benevolent Society" of Wilmington, has come too late for publication in our present number. It will appear next week.

Sickness.—The associate Editor of the Journal has lately visited several neighboring counties on business, and was surprised to hear it currently reported, that the small pox prevailed to a considerable extent in the town of Wilmington. He of course disabused the public mind on the subject as far as he could; and we now state, that there is no case of small pox existing in this place. In fact there is very little sickness of any kind existing here at all, at this time.

We learn that at a meeting of the Wilmington Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement Company, held in the Masonic Hall on Monday night last, Dr. F. J. Hill, and Gilbert Potter, and B. I. Howze, Esqrs., were appointed delegates to the meeting to be held in Pittsboro' to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing the Company.

Mr. COLLINS' CONCERT.—On Tuesday night last, Mr. Collins gave a concert at Mozart Hall, which was reasonably well attended, but deserved a larger audience. We know nothing of music, and have very little taste for anything of the kind, unless it be "The home heart beats of green Erin or gray Highlands;" and some of these Mr. Collins sang with much taste and feeling.

THE THEATRE.—On Saturday night, a large and fashionable audience visited the theatre to witness the fascinating performances of the Vienneuse Dancers. These inimitable performers strikingly exhibit the wonderful effects of discipline. Separately, there is nothing very remarkable in their movements, but effect of their admirable grouping is irresistible. Madame Weiss has certainly an eye for the fine arts, and in the combinations she produces, exhibit an artistic taste of the highest order. We learn that all the other nights of their performance were equally well attended.

THE ARAB.—We have not seen the performance of these people, but they are said to be very extraordinary, one fellow jumping up and standing on top of his own head, while another chap jumps over himself, besides doing other things "too numerous to mention."

We are pleased to notice that the last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian announces Hon. GREEN W. CALDWELL as an independent candidate for Congress, in the third or Lincoln district. Capt. CALDWELL is a true and tried Democrat, an able and accomplished statesman, and an honorable man. Apart even from political considerations, there is no man in the district better qualified, or more worthy of the position; and if any man has claims, certainly he has. We wish the gallant Captain the utmost success in battling in the good cause, and hope to hail his election next August as a tribute to worth and patriotism.

We observe that the Federalists are ostentatiously engaged in parading memorials for the retention of some few Democratic office-holders in the position they now occupy on the ground that they have not been meddling or vindictive politicians. This hypocritical movement is tantamount to an open acknowledgment that they (the Feds) themselves have deceived the people; that when they assured them, as they have done time and again, that Gen. Taylor would turn out no man merely for opinion sake, they did not believe one word of what they said. Else why the necessity of such memorials? Why memorialize or petition Gen. Taylor to retain men whom, by their own showing, he is already pledged to retain.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.—We have received a number of two of this paper, which, as its name implies, is an Abolition print, accompanied by a request for an exchange. As the request is couched in courteous terms, we would beg leave as respectfully to decline. We are always willing to extend the usual courtesies of the profession, whenever we can do so, consistently with what we regard as our right and duty, but we must confess that we cannot see the propriety or necessity of handling a paper which cannot be opened without meeting with something amounting to a direct insult to every citizen of the Southern States. We will send the editor a copy of Mr. Fisher's address. It may do him good. He is certainly laboring under some sort of hallucination. We will venture to say that he never spent six months in the South in his life.

## THE TOMAHAWK.

Among the appointments in another column, will be found the following:

"George Little, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the district of North Carolina."

The Intelligencer, of the 9th inst., in which this announcement appeared, has forgotten (?) to add, in place of Wesley Jones, removed.—This is another development of the unprospective spirit of the new administration. If ever a removal was made upon party grounds it was this. No man could accuse Mr. Jones of any undue interference in elections. His name was never mentioned as a politician. Nothing of any kind could be alleged against him, except that he was a Democrat, yet he has fallen a victim to the voracity of the crowd of hungry office-hunters who disinterestedly supported General Taylor. We anticipate a bloody season. Heads will drop by the score, to prove that Gen. Taylor has "no friends to reward, nor enemies to punish," and to prove the consistency of a no-party President.

Hon. R. S. DOWNER, fed., declines being a candidate for re-election in the 6th district.—We do not know who will be the candidate of the federal party.

## THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—THE REVOLUTION.

The revolution of popular feeling, which we knew must come, has begun to manifest itself sooner and more decidedly than we could even have hoped. Hardly a month had passed since Gen. Taylor had taken his place, and the papers had not yet finished publishing the incidents of his inauguration, when the press is called upon to record a most decided triumph of Democratic principles over the very citadel of Whig ascendancy. A short month had not yet passed, and we find the verdict of the people in opposition to the administration, in the very first instance in which they have been called upon to act. CONNECTICUT IS DEMOCRATIC. But one Federalist is left in her whole Congressional delegation. Democracy has triumphed over Federalism and Free Soilism. A Democratic Governor will probably be chosen, although it is almost impossible to say which party will have the Legislature. But if we have succeeded even in tying the Legislature, it is a Democratic triumph of the highest order, and of which we can fairly be proud. Even in Rhode Island, the Democratic gain, as compared with the Presidential election, is flattering; being in that little State some five or six hundred. Certainly, thus far the Taylorization of the Whig party has not paid expenses, nor do we think it will. With a cabinet by no means harmonious—with a party composed, politically speaking, of the fag ends of all parties—with a nation repudiating his supposed measures at the ballot-box—with a host of hungry office-hunters, who gave him their support in the hope of obtaining the spoils, and with whom his former pledges are nothing, when they stand in the way of their selfish aggrandizement, it would be difficult to conceive a more delicate and critical position than that in which Gen. Taylor is placed. It now seems very doubtful whether the Democrats will outnumber all the factions in the House of Representatives, as they already do in the Senate. No measures of the ultra Federal school can be passed—no democratic measures repealed; and we hope, almost with the confidence of certainty, that when four years shall have rolled around, the Tariff of '46, the Independent Treasury, and all the other measures of Democratic policy, will still be the law of the land. That when the short interval of Federal ascendancy is over, they will go out without being able to consummate any measures, as they went in without daring to avow any principles.

"BEAR IT IN MIND.—That every member of Mr. Polk's Cabinet, without exception, was opposed to the Wilnot Provision."—Will. Journal.

Then Mr. Polk was at variance with his cabinet on the Provision question, for he was in favor of—openly in favor of it. Proof, his signature of the Oregon Territorial bill with the Provision in it.—Chronicle of Wednesday last.

"Bear it also in mind, that the leading members of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet are Wilnot Provision men. Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, voted for the Provision."—Wilmington Journal.

We suppose Mr. Clayton voted for the Provision at the same session of Congress at which James J. McKay voted for it, namely, at the session of 1846-7.—Wilmington Chronicle, Wednesday.

If the Chronicle really wishes to know how and when Mr. Clayton voted for the Wilnot Provision, we would refer him to the proceedings of the Senate, on the 1st March, 1847, a part of which we will quote for his especial edification.

Pending the debate on the three million bill, "Mr. Upham then rose, and in a lengthened speech moved to add an additional section, (substantially the Wilnot Provision)."—Con. Reg. 29th Congress, 2nd session, p. 268.

This section was in the following words: "Provided further, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, in any territory on the continent of America, which shall hereafter be acquired by, or annexed to, the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That every person escaping into such territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, and who is found in such territory, shall be lawfully claimed and conveyed out of said territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service."

The question on the additional section was then taken by yeas and nays, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Cameron, Cilley, JOHN M. CLAYTON, CORWIN, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Fairbank, Green, Huntington, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgis, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge.—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, CASS, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Turney, and Westcott.—31.

So the amendment was not agreed to.—Con. Reg. p. 273.

Upon the final passage of the bill, without the Provision, the vote was as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, CASS, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Turney, and Westcott.—24.

So much for that matter. If any more proof be wanted, we suppose it would not be difficult to find it.

The Chronicle knows—no one better—that the provision in the Oregon Territorial bill, and the Wilnot Provision, are two very different things, both in their language and operation; the first being in accordance with the intention of the Missouri Compromise, the latter in direct violation both of its letter and spirit.

Will the Chronicle please favor us with its own views upon the Provision. We have never yet seen any distinct avowal from it upon that question.

"It was the remark of a Roman consul, in an early period of that celebrated republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them. However much the world may have improved, in the lapse of upwards of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective governments would develop similar instances of violated confidence."—General Harrison.

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the Connecticut election, says it is singular to witness so unnatural a coalition as that of Democrats and Free-Soilers, to which that paper attributes the defeat of the Federal party at the late election. The Intelligencer is right in one thing—it would indeed be unnatural for Democrats to coalesce with Abolitionists, whose natural affinities are with the party of the Intelligencer.

But the fact is, that nothing of the kind happened, and even supposing it had, with what right, or with what grace, could the Federal press talk about this matter, when their own party not only intrigued with the Free-Soilers, but were Free-Soilers themselves, to a man. On the Governor's ticket, where the Free-Soilers had a candidate of their own, their vote fell off to less than half of what it was at the late Presidential election. To show how far the Democratic party of Connecticut is liable to the charge of subsiding to the Free-Soilers, we need only point to the extract from their address published a short time previous to the election, which will be found in the Journal of the 30th ult. We have seldom read a more earnest or eloquent address in favor of the Union, and in opposition to sectional issues—not even from the South.

Increase of Wages at Lowell.—We learn from the Lowell Courier, that on the first of the present month, the wages of the operatives in the cotton factories of that city, were raised from twenty to twenty-five per cent.—having been restored to what they were six months ago. This must be most acceptable to the girls.

We find this paragraph in one of our exchanges, and it speaks for itself. Six months ago, just just on the eve of an election, and then the manufacturers were determined to get up a panic against the tariff of '46, assigning it as a cause why they were forced to reduce the wages of the operatives in their employment. Has that tariff been since repealed, that they can now raise wages? Not that we have heard of, certainly. No, but the necessity for a panic has passed, and they can no longer maintain one. At any rate, this does not look as if the country was yet quite ruined.

The last Chronicle takes us to task for calling Mr. CLINGMAN a federalist, because a number of democratic members of the last Legislature voted for him. Those democratic members voted for Mr. CLINGMAN in preference to Mr. BADGER, as the least of the evils; and because he avowed sentiments on the Slavery question which were considered more in accordance with Southern rights. In this they were perfectly right; though, for our own part, we have no confidence in either of them.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Federal Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and State Treasurer, are all elected as usual, though by majorities greatly reduced. Legislature of course fails. George G. King, fed., is chosen to Congress in the Eastern District. The Providence Journal says:—

"In the western district there is probably no choice. Mr. Thurston (democratic) lacks 106 votes of an election with Jamestown and New Shoreham to boot from it. It is possible but not probable that he may overcome this majority."

On the second trial, a plurality elects, which Mr. Thurston will be almost certain to obtain.

MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—Mr. CUTTING declines the nomination, and the convention of Tammany Hall has nominated Mr. VAN SCHICK as the democratic candidate. The New York True Sun speaks in high terms of his qualifications, and says all candid men admit that his "election is as nearly certain as any future event can well be." We re-echo another sentiment of the True Sun. "Mr. VAN SCHICK's election may be considered certain, and we cannot but express the confident hope that it will result not only in a great advantage to the public welfare, but also in securing the integrity and ascendancy of the democratic party in the city and State."

A QUESTION IN THE RULE OF THREE.—If Gen. Taylor as a "No party" President surrounds himself with an ultra Cabinet, what hint, that, as small acknowledgment of their philanthropic services, or perhaps, as a further evidence of their self-sacrificing spirit, these young ladies have no objection to encumbering themselves with that very awkward, but sometimes useful appendage—even to philanthropic ladies—a husband. But be that as it may, we much question whether this time next year we will see many of the aforesaid young ladies in a state of single blessedness, and we don't blame them. As that sage philosopher and political economist, Samuel Slick, Esq., of Slickville, would eloquently remark, "it's human nature."

In good truth, though, we think Mrs. Farnham's idea is the very best that has yet been started. Our only objection is, that the ladies are going round Cape Horn. Will they be sick? The bare thought (together with some matter we have just put in the bottle) makes our ink turn pale.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.—A telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Clipper, dated Montreal, April 7th, says:—"The city of Toronto has been visited by a tremendous conflagration, and the greater portion of that flourishing town is now reduced to ashes? Not only dwellings, stores, and warehouses, but the magnificent Cathedral of St. James, fell a prey to the devouring elements. By this terrible calamity, hundreds have been reduced from affluence to want, and many poor families are left without a home. The loss is estimated at over half a million of dollars!"

MELANCHOLY FATE OF GENIUS.—Charles Fenno Hoffman, well known both in this country and in Europe as the author of the most graphic sketches, and best songs on this side of the Atlantic, is now the inmate of an insane asylum in New York. Poor Hoffman is another instance of the wreck of mind overtaken, whose best thoughts are consigned for daily bread. We see it also stated, that Fitz Green Halleck, the well known poet, has very lately gone crazy. It is but a few years since Greenville Mellen, another American poet, died insane. Verily, there seems to be a most painful fatality attending the worship of the muses in this country—perhaps everywhere.

DANIEL APPLETON, well known as the senior partner in the celebrated publishing firm of Appleton & Co., New York, died in that city on Wednesday, April 4th.

## HEADS OFF!

The following batch of appointments appears in the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning. It is not stated that they are made to fill vacancies which may arise from resignations, deaths, or expiration of commissions. We have no doubt that the other vacancies were created as the two in this District were, by the decapitation of the incumbents. What, then, becomes of the pledges of Gen. Taylor to act the part of a no-party President? A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that "one hundred and thirty-two appointments were made in the Post Office Department for the week ending the 7th instant." Where Fitz Henry officiates at the guillotine, blood will flow freely, and heads will fall like autumnal leaves into the basket.

Washington Union, 10th instant.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

LAND OFFICERS.—Daniel Sigler, of Indiana, to be register of the land office at Winamac, Indiana. Samuel Brenton, of Indiana, to be register of the land office at Fort Wayne, Indiana. John H. Thompson, of Indiana, to be receiver of public moneys at Indianapolis, Indiana.

NOEL SMALLWOOD, of Indiana, to be receiver of public moneys at Fort Wayne, Indiana. David E. Moore, of Alabama, to be receiver of public moneys at Demopolis, Alabama.

ALEXANDER IRVINE, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania. George Little, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the district of North Carolina.

CLAMPION J. HUTCHINSON, of Wisconsin, to be United States marshal for the district of Wisconsin. Samuel Barr, of Delaware, to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware.

BOWEN SWEETZER, of Pennsylvania, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania. Ignatius Mudd, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Public Buildings.

THOMAS FITNAM, of the District of Columbia, to be warden of the penitentiary. PHILIP RALFORD, of Alabama, to be Indian agent for the Creek Indians.

JOHN C. HAY, of Texas, to be Indian sub-agent on the Rio Gila, New Mexico.

DEATH OF COMMODORE SHUBRICK.—Commodore Irvine Shubrick, died suddenly in Wilmington, Del., on Thursday night week, of disease of the heart. He is the brother of Commodore W. B. Shubrick, and was in the 52d year of his age. The Wilmington Republican says:

Commander S. was a native of South Carolina, and had been thirty-five years in the Navy. During the wars with England he served under commodore Decatur, and was with him in the very severe action of the President with the English Squadron. He again served with Decatur in the Guerriere Frigate, and was in the action with the Algerine Squadron in 1816.

In 1832, while First Lieutenant of the Potomac Frigate, he was the flag of Commodore Downes, he commanded the expedition of Sailors and Marines who landed on the island of Sumatra, and after a sharp conflict with the Malays, having stormed and taken three forts, took possession of the town of Qualla Bato, and broke up a horde of Pirates, who had recently murdered the crew and Captain of an American ship.

In 1846 Commander S. returned from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Coast of Brazil, with his health much shattered. As an officer he was brave and capable—as a man he was upright, honorable and exemplary in all the relations of life. A firm faith in Christ his Redeemer, gave the crowning grace to his character.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—While every day brings us accounts of ship loads of adventurers of the ungentler sex bound to California, and the "diggins," we are pleased to see that a Mrs. Farnham has been busily engaged in getting up a company of young ladies to go there, with the ostensible object of refining and civilizing the turbulent spirits who, without the softening influence of woman's society, might be in danger of relapsing into primitive barbarism. And, as nobody is without their enemies, and people will talk, some ingracious scamps have been wicked enough to hint, that, as small acknowledgment of their philanthropic services, or perhaps, as a further evidence of their self-sacrificing spirit, these young ladies have no objection to encumbering themselves with that very awkward, but sometimes useful appendage—even to philanthropic ladies—a husband. But be that as it may, we much question whether this time next year we will see many of the aforesaid young ladies in a state of single blessedness, and we don't blame them. As that sage philosopher and political economist, Samuel Slick, Esq., of Slickville, would eloquently remark, "it's human nature."

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## LEGAL COURTESIES.

The admission of John B. Dilloh, the Irish exile, to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court of New York, is said to be the second case of the kind on record, in which the courtesy of admission, on a simple motion, has been extended to a foreign lawyer. The only other case is that of Thomas Addis Emden, an exile of 1788, who was admitted in a similar manner. The Albany Evening Journal gives the following account of the admission:—

"On the opening of the term of the Supreme Court, in this city, after consultation with his associates, Justices Parker and Watson, Justice Harris remarked that John B. Dilloh, Esq., a barrister of high character and attainments, who had, until compelled to leave Ireland on account of political difficulties, been in full practice in the city of Dublin, having made this State his residence, desired admission into our courts; that, having satisfactory evidence of Mr. Dilloh's good standing at the bar in Ireland, the court, in accordance with an early precedent, and in conformity to a kindred nation, had directed the clerk to enter an order admitting him to its privileges as an attorney and counsellor."

DEBTS OF THE STATES.—By a statement in the money article of the New York Tribune, it would appear that the apportionment of debt to each man, woman, and child, in the States indebted to any great extent, is as follows:—

"Maryland, \$30; Pennsylvania, \$20; Louisiana, \$20; Alabama, \$13; Ohio, \$10 50; New York, \$9; Massachusetts, \$7 50; Virginia, \$6; Kentucky, \$5; Tennessee, \$3 50; Illinois, \$29; Michigan, \$20; Mississippi, \$17; and Indiana, \$9 50."

NO PAY.—The Washington Union says that Congress, in its hurry to provide a Secretary and assistant Secretary, &c., for the Home Department, forgot to make any appropriation for the payment of the salaries.

MAKING MONEY FAST.—The Lincoln Courier, of last week, says that two hands working at the mine of Messrs. Shuford & Canner, in Catawba County, made 1,980 dwts. of gold, from one bushel of ore, which they panned out in one afternoon. Worth about seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars. Rather a good afternoon's work.

IT IS said that the amount expended upon passage, freights, goods, &c. to California, has amounted to nearly twenty millions of dollars. If so, it will take some of the dust to pay up.

TRAGEDY IN A SMALL WAY.—An affair which might have been trivial, but was only ridiculous, came off lately at the Howard House, New York. A Mr. Estabrook, of Albany, probably in a fit of jealousy, attempted to shoot his wife, who is fifteen years younger than himself, and then fired two pistols at his own head, standing all the time opposite a looking glass to be able to see when it would be proper and becoming in him to "keep" his hair off his head, together with a part of the scalp. From the flow of blood, he no doubt calculated that he was—or ought to be—dead and forthwith "flopped" down incontinently. His wife, in the mean time, made for the door; a person soon after told Mrs. Estabrook, that her husband was dead. "Well," said she, "I'm glad of it, I ain't," and with this useful remark, she removed from the boat, and has not since returned. Happy couple, that! They had only been married three months.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.—The United States Treasury's weekly statement, published in the Washington Union, shows the amount of public moneys on deposit, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be \$6,035,496 56. Of this sum there is on deposit the following amounts at the depositaries named:

Assistant Treasurer, New York, \$1,610,387 Depository, Baltimore, 56,284 Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, 1,467,932 Mint, Philadelphia, 696,115

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING.—The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant, we learn from the official report of the Register, was \$7,022,839 31.

OUR MINISTER IN MEXICO.—A Correspondence of the New York Herald, writing from Mexico relates the following:

"I called to day on Mr. Clifford, the American Minister. He lives in a very good style, in the front of a spacious domicile, in the rear of which resides Mr. Hargens, the well known Mexican merchant, whose business extends throughout all Mexico, and who has a branch of his house in New York. Mr. Clifford speaks well of the administration of Herrera. He says it is the best government the Mexicans have ever had. In this city it has not a single spare devoted to its interest. The stories about Santa Anna's arrival here Mr. C. does not believe."

Mr. Clifford was just concluding a despatch to our government, to announce that he had at last concluded an arrangement with the Mexican authorities, by which they had agreed to allow over half a million pounds of tobacco, imported into the country while in the possession of the American troops, to be restored to the owners, and to be disposed of free of duty. It has hitherto been kept in possession by the Mexican authorities. Mr. C. likewise says that he is in hopes to be able to induce the Mexicans to admit American cotton upon a duty of four cents per pound; it is now six cents.

Referring to the gold excitement, Mr. Clifford stated that, at a diplomatic dinner he gave on the 22d of February, the Minister of the Interior assured him that he had full faith in all the stories he had been told about the discovery of gold in California, and, indeed, that he doubted not that yet more important discoveries would ultimately be made."

MINING.—M. Chevalier, the most distinguished statistician in Europe, makes the following calculation as regards the production of the precious metals. Of gold,

America produces \$10,275,380 Europe, 20,666,660 Russia, 14,711,000

Africa and South Asia, \$43,568,580 Equal to 136,360 lbs. avoirdupois.

The whole value of gold and silver produced at this time is \$43,568,580 Gold, 38,983,400 Silver, \$82,451,980

The above estimate, of course, was made before the golden deposits were discovered in California.

MISSOURI SIAMENSIS TWINS.—These wonderful children are now in St. Louis. They are the children of Mr. Benjamin Ross, Texas county Missouri, and were borne on the 16th December, 1848. They are connected from the breast-bone and abdomen, measure 20 inches in height, and weigh 30 pounds. Their connection is such that they stand face to face; heads coated over with fine black hair, and in other respects perfect in form and feature.

MISSOURI STATEMAN.

## 14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

St. Jones, April 6, 8 1/2 A. M. The Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, with two weeks later intelligence from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Our Express started at half-past 8, and arrived at St. John's at quarter past 8 this morning.

The Niagara has forty-one through passengers, and will probably arrive at her wharf to-morrow at 6 o'clock, A. M. The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult., in thirteen days from New York. Her arrival was anxiously looked for as the bearer of President Taylor's inaugural address, which was immediately telegraphed to the London press, and has since been very much commented upon by all the leading papers.

The Hermann arrived at Southampton, from Bremen, on Thursday, and was to sail for New York on the 26th. One of the Bremen's colored men, was crushed to death by some of the machinery, on her passage from Bremen.

A steamer had arrived at Southampton from Havre, with 500 bales of valuable French goods, which were placed on board the Hermann, for the New York market.

The Sarah Sands made the run home in seventeen days.

The news by the arrival, presents European politics in a more threatening aspect than at any previous period during the past year, and its importance, not less than its exciting interest, predominates over all other intelligence.

IRELAND.—Proceedings of Parliament.—In Parliament, the proposal of Mr. D'Israeli to make an inquiry into the peculiar burdens on land, with a view to their relief, has been disposed of by a majority of 280 to 189.

The long threatened opposition of Mr. Hume to Mr. Cobden's bill, has been in the weakest disclaimer in the House of Commons, against the present alleged excessive number of troops and seamen. Only the most insignificant minorities have supported the financial reforms.

The events in India seem to have aroused the British feeling so long kept in obedience, and it is quite plain that the cry of ships, colonies, and commerce, was never more popular than at this moment.

The division of the second reading of the navigation bill, seems to give a reason to that, with the exception of removing the impediments which stand in its way, of perfect reciprocity in the European trade, so as to assimilate it to that of the present free intercourse with the United States, and of nationalizing certain produce. It is very doubtful whether the present navigation laws will be altogether repealed.

The second reading of the present bill has only been sanctioned by a majority of 50 in a house of 476 members.

The Cholera.—We rejoice to say that the cholera is fast disappearing. Total of cases has reached 14,304, of which 1200 were in the Metropolitan districts, about 1100 in the country, and more than 12,000 elsewhere. The total deaths have been 3,464. The weather has been unintermittently mild and fine for the season.

IRELAND.—The west and south of Ireland seems to be in a deplorable state. Several frightful murders are reported. The cholera is committing extensive ravages. In Limerick, to compensate for this sad and distressing visitation, the farmers have commenced tilling their ground, and the potato is again planted to a greater breadth. The attachment of the Irish to this their precarious mode of subsistence, cannot be eradicated. We hope that the early sowing has been adopted generally throughout the country, that the chances of failure may be diminished. The friends of Ireland, however, view with considerable alarm, this recurrence to a system which has cost so much life and treasure.

FRANCE.—The Political Trials.—Public attention continues to be in the trials at Bourges, of the political prisoners, which are proceeding with due solemnity. After a painful investigation into all the circumstances connected with the murder of Gen. Brea, the government has spared the lives of all the convicted party, with the exception of two, who were brought to the scaffold on the 11th and guillotined. This first application of the hateful instrument of punishment since the last revolution, has excited the Red Republicans to uncontrollable fury. They have signified to the President as an executioner and an assassin, and M. Proudhon ends an outrageous article on the subject, thus addressing Louis Napoleon.—You have restored the guillotine, and it will only disappear with you.

THE FRENCH IN RUSSIA.—It is said that the Emperor of Russia has declared to the French Ambassador, Leflo, at St. Petersburg, that he would acknowledge the French Republic if Cavaignac were elected President, but since the election of Napoleon he has changed his mind. He considers this a sign of his existing spirit of conquest. Gen. Leflo has left St. Petersburg in consequence.

It is stated on good authority that the Ambassador of Russia, Baron Kipels, has demanded his passports from the French government.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Every day now discloses some fresh instance of the indefatigable zeal of the Socialists, who overturn the present order of things.

At Toulon there are great preparations for embarking troops, and in consequence of the movements in Piedmont and Italy, the Army of the Alps has even again been ordered to an arrangement made so that a large division of troops may cross the Alps, should an armed intervention be resorted to.







